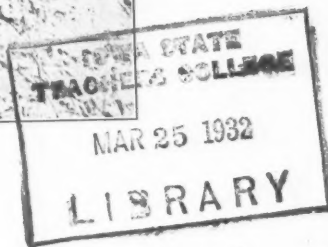


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The Cornell Countryman



Volume XXIX

March

Number 6

1932

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Brook in Winter

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The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXIX

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Bob Adams, Poet, Philosopher

K. D. Scott

WHAT was it about Bob Adams that attracted us all to him? Some quality in him made all people, big and little, love and respect him. Now that he has gone, what do we remember him by? Was it his whimsical humor? Was it his love for rural people? His rhymes certainly dealt with common things of human interest, everyday things, the "bath tub and its uses," "of bare-foot boys with cheeks of tan," "those pants by Hannah's skillful art were patched upon their widest part." Did we love him for keeping close to us like this, or did we recognize something about Bob Adams of deeper vein? Something philosophical but not obtrusive, something religious that was so human that even those who did not look at things that way could enjoy his thoughts and profit by them.

Bob has been described as one of the best teachers of boys and girls that ever lived. If so, then he achieved his greatness by his ability to put humor and poetry into the subjects which he taught. He had the ability to make friends because he was one. He has been described as "one of the foremost disseminators of agricultural information" as if that were all. It has been said of him that "he was greatly in demand by businessmen's clubs, as a humorous after dinner speaker." All of these things are true but if we limit our appreciation of him thus we cannot do him justice.

Bob recited publicly the rhymes which he found by experience drew forth the best response. When he began, his audiences settled back to await the first and subsequent laughs. It is strange how jokers and comedians are forced to play their parts as such, even though, in their true hearts may be wisdom which is not often spoken because of the fact that it passeth understanding. Bob Adams inspired us because he was full of inspiration. He made us love him be-

cause he loved us. What was there back inside of what he called his "jove-like dome of thought, of shade not quite bereft?" What was this inner man like with whom the Bob we saw was always communing? Strange as it may be to some, his philosophy



BOB ADAMS

included a happy combination of belief in evolution, reincarnation, and a devout and very human conception of God. Bob thought of God as Omar the Persian did. "He's a good fellow and 'twill all be well." To ignore all this is to miss the best part of him, which he himself was most wrapped up in, and which filtered out into expressions of true wit and wisdom in all of his rhymes.

IT DOES a man scant justice to label him with the conventional names for points of view which were his. This is especially true in Bob's case because his way of thinking of things, no less than his way of presenting them, gave no offense to those who disagreed with him because

he tempered all his wisdom with a humor which was irresistible. Consider these.

Evolution

"I find in all of Adam's brood, in all the human brotherhood, a lurking longing to be good. Beneath our selfishness and pride, is something never satisfied. O long ago, an eon space, there swam in some warm oozy place the parent of the human race. He lived within a mudhole smelly, he had no bones, his flesh was jelly. But something in that bit of goo kept urging "There's a chance for you." So life flowed down through countless ages in many types and many stages, still pressing on to bridge the chasm 'twixt men and one-celled protoplasm, until those chunks of jiffy jellum had cerebrum and cerebellum. At first their brains were but a smear, but they increased from year to year, till in the fullness of the times, came Shakespeare and these Rural Rhymes. Suppose that, lazy or afraid, the old primeval germ had stayed within the mud where he was made: we'd have no workers and no scrappers, no charming Hannahs and no flappers. While gazing on some men I know, it seems we still have far to go. But that amoeba stout of heart, has given us a right good start. O let us burst each narrow prison and serve our time as he served hisn. So shall we keep right on advancing, not only mind but soul enhancing, with courage, faith and wise decision, t'ward some far-off but hopeful vision of better selves that somehow dodge the rocks and shoals where now we lodge."

Let's Go

"Myself and every Sheik and Sheba are progeny of some amoeba. My grandsire, plus a million greats, crawled in the mud with his gooey mates; yet not precisely crawled, in fact, but did a sort of gliding act. He thrust out first a shapeless prong, and then he kind o' oozed along. But that was much too slow for him; he says,

says he, "I'm going to swim." The thing he said he up and did, but all of his brothers stayed and slid. Because he did what they couldn't do, they hated my grandsire through and through. A later sire, 'neath a later sun, grew several cells instead of one; then all the one-celled folk despised him, high-hatted him and ostracized him. Says he, "You can think what you goldarn please," and he gobbled them up by twos and threes. Then he grew some bones, the son of a gun, though everyone said it couldn't be done. We'd call him now a right poor fish, but somewhere within was a hope and a wish; and he climbed the scale, although not fast, until, when a billion years were past, he stood on his two hind legs at last. Whenever he changed in body and mind, he left a lot of his kin behind. So you and I, if we're any good, will certainly fail to be understood, for men still say, whose souls are dead, "Let's stop right here, there's nothing ahead; 'but if we quit because they daunt us, the ghosts of a million sires will haunt us. Forever over the next hill-crest is something worthy of our quest. Blindly we've struggled to

reach this day; let's walk wide-eyed the rest of the way."

Bryan himself and the staunchest fundamentalists, could scarce resist a smile had evolution been presented to them in these terms of such true depth, simplicity and humor.

Bob had no use for the hocus pocus of idol worship in his respect for certain things in Bhuddist or Hindoo philosophy. The psychic hooey of the conventional theosophists made no appeal to him but he did hold the ancient philosophy of India in high esteem and in somewhat the same way that Whitman and Emerson did. Perhaps you do not think of Whitman and Emerson as believers in reincarnation but take these quotations from Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," "And as to you life, I reckon you are the leavings of many deaths; no doubt I have died myself ten thousand times before." "I swear I think there is nothing but immortality," and this one from Emerson, "We wake and find ourselves on a stair; there are stairs below us, which we seem to have ascended; there are stairs above us, many a one, which go upward and out of sight."

Bob's belief in a future life was balanced by his belief in former lives. That life is endless and therefore without beginning was a conscious experience of his everyday existence. He considered life a training ground, a school for the development of character and held that one brief experience is insufficient to complete the perfection of the human soul. This is no place to argue the proposition and it is injected here because our object is to evaluate a man we all loved and to seek an explanation of his power and of the inspiration of his life to us. With this in mind read "I'm Better Now."

I'm Better Now

"I think my life is an old, old life, not beginning with my breath. I think my life is a long, long life, not ending with my death. In many a land I came to birth on many an ocean shore. On many mountains are the graves they dugged for me before. Each time that I returned to earth I came a little better, with strength to weaken, if not break, some rusty sinful fetter. Why then in us do memories sleep of other lives we had?"

(Continued on page 97)

Problems in Artificial Incubation

Alexis L. Romanoff

THE INCUBATION of a bird's eggs, or growth of the embryo, like the growth of any living being, is governed by natural laws. These laws involve the activity of the reproductive cell in hatchable eggs; the adequacy of nourishment to the developing embryo; and suitable environment before and especially during incubation. The secret of artificial incubation depends largely upon our knowledge of these natural laws, and this knowledge is limited by the amount of experimental work done in the field of incubation.

A bird's egg is a typical reproductive cell. At the time of fertilization, which occurs in the body of a bird during egg formation, there is only one very minute cell, which possesses the power of growth and the transmission of specific qualities from cell to cell, and so, from one generation to another. At the time of laying, a hen's egg, for instance, has already sixty-four or more cells, as the result of the division of the primary cell. This group of cells can be observed with the aid of a microscope, and also can be distinguished with the naked eye as a whitish spot floating on the surface of the egg yolk.

After laying, if an egg is cooled, the growth and multiplication of

cells ceases. The length of this inactive stage of an egg is limited by the individual vitality of the reproductive cell. However, a reasonable length of time of keeping eggs under suitable environment would permit a further growth and multiplication of cells and thus the growth and development of the embryo.

The activity of a reproductive cell is determined largely by inheritance, that is, the power of transmitting this activity from generation to generation. Among inherited factors influencing the hatching quality of eggs are fertility and sterility, strong and weak germs, high and low embryonic mortality, and high and low vitality of hatched chicks. All these desirable and undesirable factors are usually found within an individual family of hens. Therefore, in order to get eggs with active reproductive cells, rigid selection of breeders and layers of hatchable eggs is absolutely indispensable. This selection of hens can best be done by the biological method, that is, by actual testing of eggs in the incubator.

DURING the prenatal development of an animal, the nourishment for the newly growing individual is supplied in two different ways. In mammals—such as dog, cat, or man—

this nourishment is provided to the embryo by the circulation of the mother's blood; in birds the embryo is separated from the body of the extruded egg. The egg must, therefore, have this provision of stored food material, and this food material must be a balanced ration so that the embryo can grow and develop normally. For example, a bird's egg is provided with material to meet all the nutritional requirements of the developing embryo within the egg up to the time of hatching. Among the most important food constituents are: proteins, fats, carbohydrates, minerals (calcium, phosphorus, sulphur, iron), and vitamins. Besides these there are water and a variety of enzymes, which facilitate the utilization of food nutrients by the embryo.

Of course, we do not yet know what is a perfect hatchable egg, but we certainly know that eggs are not alike. The flock consists of a number of individual hens which are all different, and therefore their eggs will also be different in respect to adequacy of stored food which is necessary for the future embryo. Common observations tell us that each hen lays her own characteristic egg as far as size, shape, color, and quality of shell are concerned. There may be slight and insignificant variations in

the quality of eggs, but it is a well-known fact in our general experience that each hen conforms to her characteristic type of egg. It is understood, therefore, that the eggs vary in their nutritive value to the embryo also in their reproductive or hatching quality.

These variations in the nutritive value of egg-constituents to the embryo are due to heredity, individuality of the hen, and physical condition of the hen. The first two factors, namely, heredity and individuality of the hen, are beyond our control, except by elimination of unsatisfactory hens as breeders and producers of eggs for hatching. The third factor, physical condition of the hen, is somewhat controllable and depends upon the season of the year, age of the hen, methods of feeding, methods of housing, and presence of diseases and vermin.

Eggs laid in the mating season have a stronger and more active reproductive cell. The age of a hen has influence primarily on vitality of germs and of chicks hatched. Scientific work and experience show that the best quality of hatchable eggs may be obtained under ordinary conditions from the second to about the fourth laying season. The method of feeding influences primarily the composition and structure of an egg.

There may be a lack of some chemical constituents, or there may be a lack of vitamins or of some other still unknown, yet vital substance which harmonizes with the growth and the development of a new individual within an egg.

Methods of housing have an indirect influence on the production of hatchable eggs, by influencing the physical condition of a hen exposed to damp or dry air, to impure or pure air, or to drafts.

Disease or vermin may cause disorders of function in the body of a hen and result in production of incomplete, or even defective, eggs.

IN GENERAL, the influence of the physical condition of a hen on the hatching quality of eggs can be easily controlled by provision of sanitary quarters, proper feeding and proper management. Environment plays an important role in the life of plants and animals. For instance, a seed of a tropical plant could not develop in a northern climate; nor could a polar bear be happy under a tropical sun.

The embryo which is destined to develop outside of the mother's body, such as a bird's embryo, is extremely sensitive to environment, so that the embryo will develop only under the conditions specified by nature. Should the environment be unsuitable for a fertilized egg before or during in-

cubation, the embryo invariably will die, regardless of the activity of its reproductive cell and the nutritive value of its egg-contents.

The eggs that are intended to be used for hatching should be carefully handled. Caution should be exercised in preventing the further growth of the reproductive cell after the egg is laid until the time when the egg is put into the incubator. This can be attained by keeping the hatchable eggs at a temperature below the so-called physiological zero (about 68° F.) and above the freezing point (32° F.). Another important point to consider is to prevent the spoiling of the nutritive value of the egg content by changes of temperature, dry air, strong odors, and harmful and poisonous gases.

The incubation environment of eggs is most important to the development of the embryo and to the health and vigor of hatched chicks. The principal factors which determine the success of hatching are heat, air, and moisture.

The rôle of heat, in plants and animals is generally to promote growth. But there are definite limits of temperature outside of which the seed of a plant or the egg of an animal will not develop. The chick embryo does not begin to develop until the egg is heated to about 68° F., or physiological zero. The normal incubation temperature corresponds somewhat to the temperature of a sitting hen, that is, about 102° F. However, the temperature of the upper part of the egg, which is in immediate contact with the body of a hen, is higher than that of the lower part. This difference may be from 10° to 20° F., depending upon the weather, location of the nest, and nesting material. We may assume from our general knowledge of biology that the difference in temperature of various parts of an egg gives stimulus to the vital functions of the embryo.

IT IS interesting to note that observations of the temperature under sitting hens do not reveal a considerable change of temperature throughout the incubation period. Yet our experiments show that lowering of the temperature during the last week of incubation, under proper humidity and ventilation conditions, decidedly improves the hatching. This indicates that scientific methods can modify and possibly change the nature of incubation. It could be exemplified by already used scientific methods in selection and breeding of hens for unseasonable and high egg production.

A chick embryo during its devel-

opment uses about 1.5 cubic feet of oxygen and produces about 1 cubic foot of carbon dioxide. The consumption of oxygen and output of carbon dioxide are relatively small at the beginning of incubation; they gradually increase with the growth of the embryo, and finally they reach the highest point at hatching time. Outdoor air usually contains only about 0.02 per cent of carbon dioxide. Under the sitting hen, with the advancement of incubation, the content of carbon dioxide increases to 0.6 per cent, that is, thirty times the above value. Therefore, the problem of purification of air in our practice of incubation is important and particularly so at the time of hatching. From the moment of peeping the embryo begins to use its lungs for breathing, and it becomes very sensitive to carbon dioxide gas. We have found that the embryo before peeping can withstand for several days over 20 percent of carbon dioxide, while after peeping, with less than 10 per cent it dies immediately from so-called "suffocation."

The proper amount of moisture is necessary for the preservation of the embryo by the regulation of evaporation in an egg during incubation, and the conditioning of air. Under natural incubation eggs are covered with a film of oil which is excreted from the body of a hen. This film of oil presumably prevents the eggs from excessive evaporation, yet permits the exchange of respiratory gases, that is, consumption of oxygen and excretion of carbon dioxide. At the time of hatching the problem of humidity of air is important in connection with the incubation temperature. High temperature requires correspondingly high humidity in order to prevent the chilling of the chick by rapid evaporation or drying. On the other hand relatively high humidity at high temperature obstructs the hatching by lowering the vitality of the chick. Therefore, humidity is important in connection with the carbon dioxide content in the incubator. High humidity in the presence of carbon dioxide facilitates the assimilation of calcium from the eggshell for the formation of bones in the chick.

THERE are several other factors of minor importance to the developing embryo. They are: turning, cooling, position of eggs, atmospheric pressure, and light. The turning of the eggs is presumably essential for stimulation of normal growth and development of the eggs. Also, turning of eggs, particularly at early stages of incubation, prevents the adhesion of the yolk to the shell membranes, or the rupture of the sac in which the embryo is enclosed. The

(Continued on page 98)



Through Our Wide Windows

Dairy Outlook

WHAT can be predicted for the dairy outlook of 1932? In 1931 there were more cows in the herds of dairy farmers than ever before and hence an over-production of milk. This caused lower manufactured milk-product prices and consequently a pulling down of the fluid milk price.

Using the National situation as a foundation the 1931 drought in the west and middle west following a similar drought in 1930 cut the production of the competitors of New York state farmers a great deal. This was because manufactured milk products are produced mostly in the drought sections and since it is these products which compete with the fluid milk of New York state—the latter had a decided advantage.

However, January 1, 1932, saw the greatest number of cows ever present in the United States and it is a possible prediction that there will be still more cows January 1, 1933. This is because farmers find it unprofitable to eliminate cows from their herds as long as the price per head is extremely low and as feed prices remain fairly reasonable. While the drought reduced the production of milk per cow in 1930 and 1931 this production has returned each time because of cheap feed. We can hardly expect a drought for a third year hence we can predict an even greater production of milk from an increased number of cows and a consequent lowering of the price of farmer's milk.

An Effort Toward Peace

DEPRESSION and disarmament. These are food for thought. The first is the result of the past world conflict; the second is the sane means of preventing one in the future. Joseph B. Priestly, novelist, who fought in the trenches when he should have been in college, said that the war "was the inevitable result of people standing about, their fingers on triggers, expecting a war." We feel the depression most, but perhaps disarmament is a more important subject.

Professor H. W. Briggs of the department of government at Cornell teaches a course on American foreign policy in which he spends about one-third of the time upon the peace conferences and other efforts in the direction of disarmament and the abolition of war. He has invited those who are interested and have not registered for the course to sit in on the lectures, which are given at nine o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in Goldwin Smith 142, or to attend only those lectures in which the visitor is particularly interested.

As citizens and college students we should be alert to grasp opportunities to understand intelligently what is going on in the world so that we may be able to hold our own in a population swayed by rumor.

On Unemployment

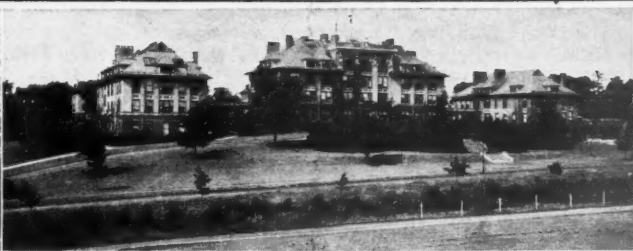
FOR SEVERAL months now we have heard of measures being taken to relieve the unemployment situation created by what seems to be an indefinite depression—in which quite large sums of money have been involved. Chief among these measures have been the charity football games. True, large sums of money have been raised but we wonder just how much of this money has helped to relieve unemployment? We will probably find that in the majority of cases the proceeds went to pay the expenses of the games and after these had been paid very little was left for charity. The fact remains that there is still a huge army of unemployed people all over the United States.

The New York State Legislature recently set aside a large amount of money to be used in relieving this situation. Of this a certain amount has been set aside for the use of the State colleges on this campus. But how are they to use this money in order to relieve unemployment? The state has stipulated that part of it be used to remove a huge mound of dirt which is in front of the new Home Economics building. But how is this task to be accomplished? The University has no steam shovel of its own and it would be far too expensive to have it removed by hand. Similarly, the rest of the money is tied up. We are sure that if the State colleges could only decide how to best spend the money themselves that far more could be done to relieve unemployment. This is true chiefly because they have a better idea of how to treat the local unemployment situation than the State legislature. The head of the unemployment bureau for the city of Ithaca says that he particularly needs jobs for women. Most calls for their employment come when they are engaged in getting meals and caring for their own families. If only there were some jobs which they could do between meal hours part of their problems would be solved. The University might possibly find a place for some of these women in cleaning up labs and washing equipment, but they are powerless to do anything as long as the money granted them by the state is tied up as it is.

The COUNTRYMAN takes pleasure this month in announcing that new members have been added to the board. The editorial staff has elected Miss Esther P. Nordin '34, of Morris, Morton Adams '33, of Troupsburg, Gilbert R. Godfrey '35, of Niagara Falls, E. C. Lattimer '34, of New Hampton, and James G. McAllister '34, of Neponset. Miss Rene L. Lane '35, and Everett L. Stiles '34, are now members of the business staff.

Reading doesn't do some people much good. If they agree with what a book says, it is because they already know what it says and if they don't they don't like it.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.



Former Student Notes

Russell Lord '20, who has recently come into prominence through the publication of his latest book, *Men of Earth*, is known as one of the most brilliant writers among the relatively recent graduates of Cornell.

His career, which has been followed with interest by many who knew him as an undergraduate, may be briefly summarized.

He was born on a Maryland farm about fifteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and attended the Oread School, an idealistic institution fostered by B. H. Crocheron '08, where Russ not only attended classes but had a considerable share in raising money to help establish and maintain the institution. When Crocheron went to the University of California, where he is now director of agricultural extension, his student followed him to Berkeley, where he spent his freshman year.

The next year he returned east as a sophomore in the college of agriculture at Cornell, where he distinguished himself in writing.

He was editor of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, author of two of the most successful Kermis plays ever presented: *They Who Till*, and *All Thumbs*; was a member of the Manuscript Club and one of the most talented students in Professor Bristow Adams' journalism classes.

His college career was interrupted by the war, when he enlisted in the field artillery, underwent a long period of training at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama, before going overseas for service on the western front in France. After a period at the University of Bordeaux, where he edited a paper called *Voila*, he returned to Cornell, completing his college course, and his first book, *Captain Boyd's Battery*, the story of the outfit from enlistment to muster-out.

From college he went to the Hampden County Improvement League at Springfield, Massachusetts, where he also worked for the *Springfield Union*. His next step was to Ohio State University as editor of the agricultural extension service, leaving there to ac-

cept a position as staff writer and associate editor of *Farm and Fireside*, retaining his position when that magazine was changed in title and character to *The Country Home*.

Between times, because he is an indefatigable worker who combines talent with industry, he translated and edited one of last year's best sellers *The Education of a Princess*, taking the somewhat scattered memoirs of the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia and organizing them into a unified presentation.

His latest book, the result of his observations in many lands, and published under the title, *Men of Earth*, has been characterized by a number of reviewers as one of the most sane and reasonable books on agriculture ever published, avoiding, on the one hand, the inspirational enthusiasms of one group who see mainly the poetry of farming, and, on the other, the almost morose dullness of those dispensers of gloom who seem to see nothing but the financial and social woes of the tiller of the soil.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above account was written by Bristow Adams, who has watched with interest the progress of his former student.

'11

Wayne H. Rothenberger received his M.S.A. in 1913. He lives at 526 Main Street, Pennsburg, Pennsylvania, where he is financial secretary of Perkiomen School, also superintendent of buildings and grounds, and manager of the farm. He has two children, Ruth Helen and Glenna Louise. Mr. Rothenberger owned and operated a 214 acre dairy farm for seven years.

W. G. Stephenson is now department manager of the White Motor Company of New Orleans, Louisiana. He was a chemist for the Buffalo Fertilizer Works from 1912 to 1915, was five years with the Cuban American Sugar Company in Cuba, sold tractors in Central and South America for two years, and eight years ago started working with the concern where he is now employed. He is married and lives at 1687 Napoleon Avenue, New Orleans.

'14

Harold F. Keyes is back doing graduate work in farm management. His address is 133 Blair Street, Ithaca. "Hank" had been managing a 400 acre farm for the United States Gypsum Company at Oakfield, New York.

E. Grant Perl has been engaged in landscape work for 17 years. He is president of Perl-Reed Company and the Sunset Realty Company. He and Mrs. Perl spent last winter in Mediterranean ports, Italy, France, Switzerland, and England. They have three children, Harrison G., ten; Gloria W., five; and Sherwood T., three. Grant's address is 839 Metropolitan Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota. He writes: "Saw Bill Shaper '14 in California two years ago last winter. Bill would not be a good advertisement for Herpicide."

'15

Ernest Rathbun is a prosperous dairy farmer near Unadilla, New York, specializing in Ayrshire cattle. He is married and has two children.

'16

"Al" Hoefer, formerly Junior Extension Agent in Rensselaer County, has been made the new Assistant State 4-H Club leader. This position was formerly held by John A. Reynolds '18, who was forced to resign on account of ill health. Mr. Hoefer is living at 113 Brandon Place, Ithaca.

Lida M. Stephenson is teaching home economics in Johnson City, New York. She lives at 23 Mather Street, Binghamton. Last summer she studied at Cornell, working for her M. A. in education.

Henry B. Raymore is a landscape architect at Half Hollows, Huntington, New York.

Louis A. Zimm is manager of the Norfolk Creosoting Company plant at Norfolk, Virginia. His address is 910 Spottswood Avenue.

'19

Ernest V. Sullivan is with the bureau of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, at Room 816, 34 Nassau Street, New York.

'20

Mrs. Florence Brown Mills of Washington has announced the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth Mills, to Albert Pendleton Taliferro, Jr., '20. Mr. Taliferro distinguished himself in the Argonne in the Ambulance Field Service. Later he transferred to the Naval Air Force. He has been awarded the Italian Croce de Guerra and the Navy Cross from his own government. He is chief of the airport division of the aeronautics branch, Department of Commerce, a member of Psi Upsilon, the Cornell Club of New York, and the Racquet Club of Washington.

'23

Glenn E. Bretch has been principal of the Canasara, New York, High School for the past five years. He taught vocational agriculture for four years before he obtained that position. Glenn is doing his bit preparing boys for Cornell. He is still a bachelor.

John E. Gilmore is principal of the East Bloomfield School. During his undergraduate career, John was a member of the business staff of the COUNTRYMAN.

John Somervell Offenhauser died after a brief illness at his home in Texarkana, Arkansas, on November 27. He was born on September 8, 1901, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Offenhauser. After preparation at Texarkana High School and at Hendrix School, Canway, Arkansas, he was graduated from Cornell University with a Bachelor of Science degree. At Cornell he became a member of Kappa Sigma, Helios, The Huntington Club, and the Southerner's Club. Since graduation he had been successful as manager of his father's cotton plantation and as president of the Offenhauser Implement Company and the Offenhauser Farms Incorporated. He was prominent in Boy Scout work and other civic enterprises.

Alexander Zeissig is assistant professor of investigation in the veterinary college at Cornell. He spent a year in the University of Heidelberg on the National Research Scholarship. "Al's" address is James Law Hall.

'24

Isaac Cohen is employed as an Inspector of Foods with the Department of Health in New York City. He spent last Christmas on the farm of W. H. Theleman of Lisle, New York.

David S. Cook is associate manager of Collins Management Services, which is a successor to the Redpath Bureau. They supply speakers and entertainments for high schools, clubs, and similar organizations. His address is 1217-1218 Commerce

Building, Rochester, New York. "Dave" was editor of the COUNTRYMAN in 1923-24.

Raymond L. Taylor is assistant professor of Biology in the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, where he will instruct courses in Botany and Entomology. Mr. Taylor was engaged last year as temporary instructor of entomology at Syracuse University. During the summer he was in charge of the nature study courses given by the Dow Station of the Mount Desert Island Biological Laboratory in Bar Harbor.

Bruno L. Wallendorf, of Bellaire, Long Island, is teaching in the Richmond Hill High School, Long Island.

'26

Lester B. Forman, formerly teacher of agriculture at Hammondsport, New York, and now in the same work at the Williamson, New York, Central School, was married January 8 to Edith M. Gibson, homemaking teacher at the same school.

E. H. "Red" Mereness is at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama, teaching farm management. He is associate professor.

'27

Dean Marble is professor in the poultry department at Pennsylvania State College. He coached the poultry judging team which placed fourth at the Coliseum Poultry Show in Chicago.

'28

Clarence F. Blewer is with Harris Forbes and Company. His address is 13 North Pearl Street, Albany, New York. "Babe" was formerly circulation and business manager of the COUNTRYMAN.

Helen Sue Bruckner is a research bacteriologist in the surgery department of the Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York City. She lives at 162 Villard Avenue, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York. Virginia, her sister, is now a member of the class of '34.

Ray Fehr is manager of the Grange League Federation store at Liberty, New York.

Rufus Freitag, farm land appraiser, expects to spend the spring and summer in Columbia, Missouri, where his office address will be 207 Guitar Building. His home address is Monticello, Wisconsin.

C. G. "Cam" Garman spent the first term of last year at Columbia, the second term at Cornell and is now back at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama. He is assistant professor of agricultural economics, and his address is Box 306, Auburn, Alabama.

Harry Limbacher is now a statistician in the New York City offices of the Dairyman's League. He has worked at League plants in Hones-

dale, Pennsylvania, and Liberty, New York.

A son, Carl David, Jr., was born on August 14, to Carl D. Crane '23 and Mrs. Crane, Lelah A. Rouch '28. Their address is Rowan Arms Apartments, White Plains, New York.

Cyril G. Small married Gertrude E. Andrews '31 on July 16. Mrs. Small is assistant home demonstration agent of Broome County. Mr. Small is a Plant Pathology grad with a fellowship. He was circulation manager of the Countryman in 27-28.

Nellie M. Wilson is the junior extension agent in Rockland County, New York. She formerly taught home economics in Wayland. Her present address is New York City, New York.

'29

Charlotte A. Hequembourg is the dietitian at the Allies Inn in Washington, D. C. She lives at 1703 New York Avenue, N. W.

A. W. "Al" Hostek is now superintendent of an institution known as Mt. St. Mary-On-The-Hudson. "Al" says it is one of the show places of the region. His address is Newburgh, New York.

Marjory Rice is working for Bordens' Farm Products Inc., in New York City.

Albert J. Rissman is with the Biological Survey in Washington, D. C.

Clement Rynalski is night auditor at the Van Curler Hotel in Schenectady. His address is 20 Union Street.

Tod Sloan, who took graduate work here in '29, coached the Illinois poultry team which competed at the Coliseum Show at Chicago.

J. W. "Jerry" Stiles was recently appointed district manager of the Grange League Federation.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stephany have announced the marriage of their daughter, Viola A. Stephany '29, to John Jacobsen on October 10, at Lynbrook, Long Island, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobsen are living at 295 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

Chrystal H. Todd is an accountant with the New York Telephone Company. He lives at 56 Alpine Road, New Rochelle, N. Y.

'30

William E. Aherne, Jr., is a director and secretary of J. Condon, Inc., florists, and general manager of their Fifth Avenue shop in New York. He lives at 148 Ninety-first Street, Brooklyn.

J. H. "Jim" Ayer is at present conducting the Western New York Egg Laying Contest at Stafford, New York.

Mary I. Bean was married on June 10, at Montgomery, Pennsylvania to

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George W. Hart, Bucknell '27. They are now living at 34-19 148th Street, Flushing, New York.

Madeline Davis, who was manager of the Park Cafeteria in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, last year, is teaching foods in Allentown High School. Her address is 1638 Turner Street.

Mildred Eagan ran a tea room last year in Washington, D. C., and this past summer was dietitian at a camp in Maine.

Margaret E. Elliott is teaching homemaking in the Lyons Union School in Lyons, New York. She lives at 31 Jackson Street.

Beatrice Foster, who has been a home demonstration agent in West Virginia since graduation, has changed her address from Farrisville, West Virginia to Fayetteville, West Virginia. Bee is a former member of the business board of the COUNTRYMAN.

W. M. "Bill" Wood conducted a camp for children with speech defects last summer. He is living at Woodville, New York.

'31

R. W. "Bob" Darrow is assistant to the grouse survey in the New York State Conservation Department. "Bob" is married and lives at Lewis, New York.

A. L. "Al" Douglass is now working in the poultry department here at Cornell. "Al" brought a wife back with him after Christmas vacation. They are living at 404 Eddy Street.

Elizabeth Hopper is living at home this year and taking graduate work. She has an assistantship in household management.

W. J. "Bill" Koster is taking graduate work in limnology. He lives at 902 North Aurora Street.

Louis C. Maisenhelder is an assistant and graduate student in forestry at Cornell. His address is R. D. 2, Ithaca.

H. S. "Hank" Clapp is an instructor in ornamental horticulture at the University of New Hampshire. He lives at 15 Madbury Road, Durham, New Hampshire.

Orlo H. Maughan and H. Delight McAlpine were married in Brooklyn on February 12. Mrs. Maughan is assistant to Professor Mary Henry of the department of foods and nutrition at Cornell. Orlo is studying for his doctor's degree in the department of agricultural economics.

Elizabeth O. Muller is in charge of a nursery school group of twenty children. Her address is 1805 North Jackson Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

G. C. Moore and A. A. Warren are assistants in the department of vege-

table crops and are doing graduate work.

Vesta M. Rogers is studying at the Columbia Medical School.

Ernest H. Rucker in the past summer visited the campus. He was in the employ of the Dake Dairy Products Corporation at Saratoga Springs.

Fred Schutz is studying veterinary medicine and will graduate with the class of '33. Fred's address is Veterinary College, Ithaca.

'32

Nye Hungerford of Moravia, New York, and Eunice L. Jourdan '34 were married January 16 in Forest Home. They will reside at 813 North Cayuga Street, Ithaca.

Bob Adams, Poet, Philosopher

(Continued from page 92)

Wise is the law that drugs them, lest all the world go mad. The errors of a single life are heavy now on me, with souvenirs of lower selves what would the burden be? I dealt men death, and I was slain, belike a thousand times. My heart was black with bitterness, my hands were red with crimes. Yet memory of what has been is somewhere in the mind, and when I reach a higher peak, I'll see the road behind.

P. S. If you don't like me as I am

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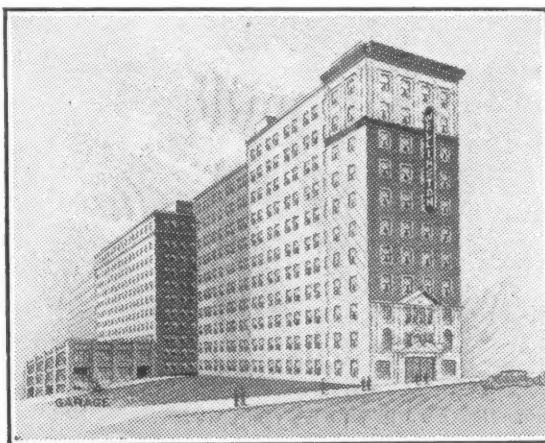
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and think me hardly worth a damn you should be thankful, too because you never knew me as I was."

Bob was no less devout because he put humor and humanity into his idea of heaven.

A Rural Heaven

"We used to hear from gospel sharps that up in heaven we'd play on harps, but some of us, we do not know a B-flat from a tremolo. To give a harp to every cuss were tough on heaven and tough on us. Now, as for me, I want a shack a little out and somewhat back, way off on some suburban line beyond the golden city's shine. The country 'round I think is fair, I read of pleasant pastures there, beside still waters of a brook where I may sprawl and read a book. I want a home 'mid rural scenes where I can plant sweet corn and beans, yet sometimes rest awhile from labors to gossip with celestial neighbors. I'd like to lean upon my hoe and swap new lies with Bill and Joe, where all lost friends for whom I sigh would live on little farms nearby. I'd find in city life enslavement in spite of any golden pavement; since I was born to country ways and hated cities all my days, I think that He who knows my need will give me that for which I plead. Christ walked farm fields of

Palestine who knows but He may walk in mine?"

Some may have considered him nothing more than a rather rude rhymster, others will see that within and deeper down lurked the makings of a seer. From this rather silent man came forth his gems of humor and the deepest wisdom. He was one whose friendship improves with time. As our own souls mature we will realize more fully the value of his contribution to our understanding of life and of experience.—K. D. S.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Two volumes of Bob Adams rhymes are available: "Rude Rural Rhymes," published by McMillan and Co. New York, \$2.00 and "The Old Timer" published by Bob Adams Syndicate, Ithaca, N. Y., \$1.00. Both belong in every farm home and both make priceless presents. The Chenango Union publishes a Bob Adams poem weekly and enough of these are prepared, so we are told, to last until next August.

Problems in Artificial Incubation

(Continued from page 93)

moderate cooling of eggs undoubtedly stimulates the vital functions of the embryo. The position of eggs in the incubator perhaps has no appreciable effect on hatching. Increase in at-

mospheric pressure in general has a tendency to hasten the development. Whether the application of pressure artificially is helpful to the developing embryo and would be practical, is not yet known. Light, particularly the ultra-violet rays, perhaps, has value as a disinfecting agent for the eggs.

All these environmental factors of incubation, heat, air, humidity, and many others about which our knowledge is still insufficient, determine the success of embryonic development and the health of hatched chicks.

In conclusion we may say that the process of incubation of eggs is based on three fundamental principles, or requirements of nature. These requirements are an active reproductive cell, adequate nourishment, and suitable environment. The reproductive cell must be living and active in order to carry on the growth and vital functions of the developing chick. The nourishment must be proper, balanced and adequate in order to build up the complex body of the chick. The environment must be suitable in order to maintain normal growth and development of the chick. Each of these natural factors in the growth of the embryo, has its own place and importance in our practice of artificial incubation.

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Local
Events

The Campus Countryman

Around the
Top of
"The Hill"

Volume XIII

Ithaca, New York, March, 1932

Number 6

WICKS GRAND CHAMPION LIVESTOCK SHOWMAN Unusual Interest Shown In Little International

THE STUDENTS' Livestock Show was held on Thursday, February 18, at two o'clock in the judging pavilion with a crowd of about 600. There were 86 animals fitted for the Show and only five withdrew which was something of a record in itself.

A. H. Tryon of Strathglass Farms judged the dairy cattle while P. C. MacKensie of Pennsylvania State College was judging the swine, sheep, beef cattle, and horses. Herbert Mumford gave a demonstration of western roping, which was appreciated by the crowd.

W. C. Wicks, sp. ag., won the dairy cattle championship with an Ayrshire heifer. I. Brustein '34, with an aged Holstein cow received the reserve dairy cattle championship. They won their honors after competing with men in their respective classes and against the winners of the other dairy cattle breed winners who were: E. L. Goldsmith, short course, E. L. Stiles, '33, W. D. Allen '35, W. S. Bennet, sp. ag., and D. K. Schultes, short course.

While these boys were fighting it out before Mr. Tryon, the fellows with animals that were being judged by Mr. MacKensie were also showing to the best of their ability with the result that Morton Adams '33 won the swine championship with a Chester White gilt and Nels Anderson, sp. ag., the reserve championship with a Berkshire gilt. H. L. Sutton '33 also competed for the swine championship after winning his class.

In the sheep division John Dunn '34 was made champion with a Dorset ewe lamb and George Keyser, Jr., '33, was made reserve champion with a Hampshire ewe. They won after ten minutes of intensive showing in the class composed of class winners which included Merle Cunningham '33 and Morton Adams '33.

L. S. Schaefer, short course, was made the champion beef cattle showman with an Aberdeen-Angus heifer and W. A. Moore '33 with a Hereford heifer was made reserve champion.

After winning their classes, R. M. Sears '33, Morton Adams '33, and Miss V. E. Yoder '35, showed for the championship horse showman with the result that Sears was made champion and Miss Yoder reserve champion.

Sears Reserve Champion

Mr. MacKensie and Mr. Tryon considered carefully the class made up of the champion and reserve champion of each division and came to the decision that W. C. Wicks, sp. ag., was entitled to the Grand Championship of the Show and that R. M. Sears '33 deserved the reserve grand championship.

N. C. Kidder '32 rode the mule, which lead the parade, that was composed of horses, beef cattle, and dairy cattle, which started the show. He also announced the placings of each class to the audience. B. O. Gormel, '32, was chairman of the

ushering committee, and F. W. Schutz '33, was the general superintendent of the Show. The R. O. T. C. Band was scheduled to play but they failed to show up in sufficient numbers.

DAIRYMAN TALKS

ON BREEDING

Mr. J. E. Dodge of Emmadine Farms, Hopewell Junction, New York, spoke at an open meeting of the Round-Up Club, Thursday evening February 18, on *Breeding in Relation to Type and Production*.

Mr. Dodge used slides to support his talk. These slides showed the effect breeding had on the type of dairy cow produced as well as on her production. The slides accomplished this by showing the animals as they were through two or three generations and Mr. Dodge pointed out the strength and weakness of the individuals as the result of correct and incorrect breeding on the previous generation.

After the talk by Mr. Dodge the cups, medals, and special prizes were awarded to the winners of the Students' Livestock Show. The medals and special prizes were awarded by the heads of the various departments and the cups by Professor F. B. Morrison.

P. C. MacKensie and A. H. Tryon, judges at the Livestock Show, said a few words. Morton Adams '33, president of the club, presided at the meeting.

KERMIS GIVES PLAYS

The Kermis Presentation of three one-act plays given in Bailey Hall on Friday evening, February 19 was well given and received. The three plays, *The Choir Rehearsal*, *Compensation* and *The Pot Boiler* were put on under the direction of the Cornell Dramatic Club. A large cast from the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture filled their parts very well.

POULTRY JUDGING TEAM TAKES SECOND PLACE Lattimer Places Second In Contest

THE CORNELL Poultry judging team won second place in the eastern intercollegiate poultry judging contest held at Frenchtown, New Jersey, February 19. Teams from Connecticut, North Carolina, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York competed.

New Jersey took first place in the contest and also had the highest scoring individual, G. E. Whitson. E. C. Lattimer '34 of Cornell was second high individual scorer. J. Foster '33 and I. Brustein '34 tied for first place in the written examination on the American Standard of Perfection. N. Foote '32 was alternate for Cornell.

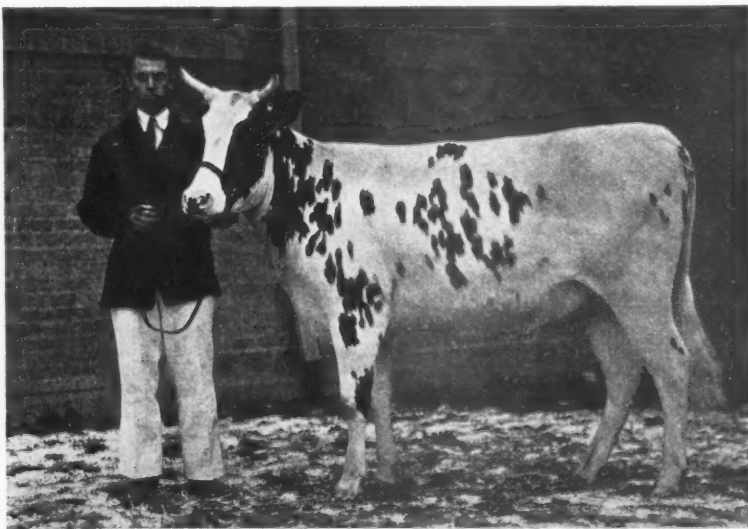
FOWLER TAKES FIRST

A. E. Fowler, special student won the first prize of \$100 in the 23rd annual Eastman Stage contest held in Bailey Hall, February 18, with his talk on the displacement of the Yankee farmers in New England by foreigners. Miss C. S. Smith '32 won the second prize with her humorous address on whether a college girl would marry a farmer. Other contestants were E. V. Hunt '33, W. H. Sherman 'sp., R. M. Putney '32, and W. H. Rothfuss 'sp.

The contest was presided over by Acting Dean Cornelius Betten '05.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND USED

The New York State College of Agriculture has been using its share of the \$25,000 allotted to the University from the State Unemployment fund in having the terrace in front of Fernow Hall graded. Thirty workmen have been engaged for the past month in beautifying this part of the Ag campus.



W. P. WICKS, GRAND CHAMPION SHOWMAN AT CORNELL'S LITTLE INTERNATIONAL, WITH THE AYRSHIRE HEIFER HE SHOWED

"We Scour Wool— We Don't Wash It"

You know how a flock of sheep looks in a field, or in the judging arena. Pretty dirty, aren't they, and their wool feels very greasy.

Before this wool is made into cloth it must be clean and entirely free from grease. But don't ask a textile man how he washes this wool. For he would tell you just a bit indignantly, "We scour wool, we don't wash it."

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EDITOR SPEAKS ON GARDENING AS A FINE ART

That there is nothing new in the art of gardening was the idea brought out by Richardson Wright, editor of *House and Garden* in a farm and home week talk in Baker Main Lecture Room, Thursday afternoon. The talk was sponsored co-operatively by the Ithaca Garden Club and the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture.

With the aid of lantern slides, Mr. Wright traced the development of the art of gardening from prehistoric times, through classical and medieval history, and up to the modern trends and styles. Although most people think that women have only taken up gardening in the last decade, history shows us that woman has been gardening for centuries. The cave-woman went into the fields and dug roots and then if there were any left over she stored them for winter use. This was a form of gardening. The raising of herbs for medicinal purposes has always been the work of women.

Origin in Medieval Times

Almost all of our garden plans and fixtures date back at least to medieval times, if not later. Roof gardens, hedges, garden walls and fences, arbors, garden seats and tables, fountains, all the paraphernalia of our modern garden were shown by Mr. Wright to be heritages of the past. Roof gardens, thought to be most modern, are an outgrowth of a Grecian custom of placing potted plants around the roof tops to celebrate the return of Adonis, god of the green growing world at spring time. This too is responsible for our custom of giving plants and flowers at Easter time. The garden arbor was developed during medieval times out of a desire for privacy, difficult to obtain in castle halls. Clipped trees and hedges were common in the Roman garden. Now we see good examples in the boxwood hedges and formal gardens of England. The garden wall was a necessity in Persia because of strong winds that blow across the dry, dusty deserts.

"Gardens," said Mr. Wright, "are the background of human life." This explains the interest in gardening which can be traced all through history. The meeting closed with a forum on gardening and its problems conducted by Mr. Wright.

PRATT CARRIES ON FOR BOB ADAMS

The program of Bob Adams to 4-H club members and New York State gardeners will be continued as far as possible; in prose, according to officials of ag college in announcing the appointment of Arthur J. Pratt '26, to the position vacated by the death of Professor "Bob" Adams.

Mr. Pratt was reared on a Chenango county farm and was a 4-H club member for several years. He graduated in ag here at Cornell in 1926, and then rented a general farm for two years. He was superintendent of the Lynn farms at Springfield, Ohio, for one year. For the past two years he has been an assistant in the department of vegetable crops at Cornell where he has completed work for an advanced degree.

1932 WINS REGISTRATION RACE

With a record smashing Friday count of 1029 the total registration of people attending the 1932 farm and home week was the winner over that of the two preceding years after a spirited battle that saw the lead shift back and forth from day to day and from hour to hour as the total registration at the end of each hour for each of the three years was posted on a chart back of the registration desk in Roberts Hall. The 1932 total was 5271.

Monday saw '30 running a little ahead through the morning, but by afternoon '32 had gone into the lead with '30 second and '31 a poor third. The day closed with '32 in the lead with 557, 40 ahead of '30. Tuesday this lead was held throughout the day and was built up to 112 as the day closed with a total for '32 of 1525. The weather man came in Wednesday with a sleet storm which made roads dangerously slippery and played havoc with '32's commanding lead. It is enough to say that '40 picked up over 400 counters, and the day closed with '30 in the lead by 318 over the second place '32 figures. Despite a snow storm on Thursday '32 put up a game fight and ended the day with a lead of 5 over '30. This was small consolation, however, as '31 had pulled out of the ruck after a spirited battle throughout the day and with a total of 4259 showed a lead of 101 over the fighting '32 count. Friday, the Governor's Day, saw '32 go on its record breaking scoring spree and end the day with a count of 5220, 150 ahead of '30 in second place, and 392 ahead of '31, who had slumped badly after their spurt of the day before. A small count on Saturday, nevertheless added to '32's lead and registration ended with 1932 the winner with a total of 5271, 1930 second with 5073, and 1931 third with 4913.

FARM LIFE CHALLENGE

The fifth annual Farm Life Challenge Debate was held in Roberts Assembly at 8 o'clock on Monday, February 15; the subject was "Resolved that the Federal Farm Board is a benefit to the farmer." The first prize of \$100 was won by S. W. Williams '32 who spoke on the affirmative. S. S. Allen '32, a speaker on the negative side, won the second prize of \$25. The two other speakers were R. S. Jonas '32, affirmative; and E. S. Phillips '32, negative.

Acting Dean Cornelius Betten '05 presided. The judges were Professor Wheeler, Professor Kendrick, and Mr. A. W. Gibson.

In forty years, white pine will grow about 24,000 board feet to the acre, Norway spruce 26,000, and Scotch pine about 30,000 board feet.

WINTER COURSE MAN SPEAKS

Raymond M. De Hart, winter short course student and scholarship winner, gave his experiences as a 4-H Club poultryman Wednesday afternoon of farm and home week in Poultry 375.

Starting his poultry project work in 1928 De Hart by 1931 had become New York State 4-H poultry champion. Starting with an investment of \$85 in 400 eggs he realized a profit of \$500 the first year. With this and borrowed capital De Hart expanded the next year, built a model poultry house with electric lights and running water, and in the end his books showed a profit of \$700. Exhibiting his birds at the Cortland County Fair the first year gave him the county poultry championship. At the State Fair in Syracuse he won a first premium. Continued showing at Syracuse produced several first premiums and two sweepstakes prizes and in 1931 De Hart was declared 4-H poultry champion of the state. With this went a trip to Chicago where he exhibited at a national show and won a fifth premium. Through this splendid record in poultry work De Hart won a winter short course scholarship.

From the beginning of his 4-H work in 1928 De Hart has been a leader of a smaller boys group. This experience, coupled with training in 4-H summer camps, plus contacts he has made through his poultry work are held by De Hart to be values which cannot be measured but which are worth equally as much as the dollars and cents profits which show on his books.

ROEHL DESIGNS GRINDER

After several years of thought and work on the subject, L. M. Roehl, assistant professor of agricultural engineering, has designed a very practical farm grinder. The grinder is being manufactured by a Syracuse firm. The grinder and motor are both mounted on a single iron base, so the unit can be moved about easily. The grinder is run by a V-type belt. This is a direct advantage over grinders mounted on the motor shaft as the motor is back out of the way when such things as scythes or mowing machine sickles are being ground.

Another feature of the grinder is the simplified tool rest.

DAIRYMEN NEED DROUGHT

"New York dairyman face a very serious situation this summer," said H. A. Ross of the Borden Company in a Farm and Home Week lecture. "The farmer has not heeded the trend in the supply of cows and today is facing the situation of having 11.8% more cows than in 1929."

"If we do not have another drought this summer, the manufacture of dairy products will increase, and thus lower the farmers' return." Dr. Ross stated that butter is going into storage, and demand is not likely to increase soon, so we are faced with a serious surplus. Store sales of milk are increasing, too.



The Atkinson Press

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March 10, 1932

Dear Cornellians,

Professor Warren says that the cause of the depression is gold. Doubtless that is true, but we know darn well that the cause of our depression is lack of advertising.

You don't often hear from the members of the business staff of the Countryman and aside from the advertisements you would hardly know that we existed. (Maybe it is just as well!) However, in times like these the business side becomes increasingly important as you no doubt appreciate. The two things which you can do are: 1. Patronize our advertisers. 2. Keep up your subscription.

Did you know that during the last three years none of the Countryman board have received any remuneration for their services? In other words we are working for you for nothing.

Sincerely yours,
The Business Manager.

Domecon



Doings

MRS. ROOSEVELT URGES WOMEN VOTERS TO ACT

"Public opinion is formed in the homes of America, and public opinion is, in the last analysis, the governing element in our country," said Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in an address to farm and home week visitors in Bailey Hall, Friday morning, February 19, at Cornell University. "If laws are not as we should like to have them it is because we do not express our opinions but allow professional leaders to dictate policies for us to follow," she declared.

Mrs. Roosevelt exhorted the women of her audience to take their share in the formation of the opinion which governs the votes of public officials. "Even a few letters containing well thought out opinions and reasons have more influence than numbers of petitions and telegrams, for public officials realize that most people sign a petition without knowing what it is about and can just as easily sign a telegram form in the same manner," she told them.

It is the duty of every citizen to vote intelligently where all have the right to vote. It is estimated that 500,000 people will vote "no" the first time on any new measure proposed, regardless of content, because they do not know what it is about and will not take the trouble to find out. A decrease in the number of "blind" votes would undoubtedly affect the outcome of many issues.

Because we are such a large democracy, Mrs. Roosevelt continued, we seem to have the habit of letting the government take care of itself and we often drift into things without wishing to do so. The war in China seems very far away at the present time, but public opinion is going to dictate our policy toward that situation. If we should become involved in affairs in the far east it will touch every home. Before big things get started, the little things pave the way for them to happen.

As lawmakers, the women of today can do their part by learning about what is happening in every branch of the government, local, state and national, and by expressing their wishes to their representatives. It is the service which we, as citizens, owe the government which provides us and our children with protection and service, and the duty we owe ourselves to provide as good a government as possible.

FABRIC SELECTION

The selection of fabrics for household furnishing is one of the important problems of the homemaker. Homemakers attending Farm and Home week had an opportunity to have personal conferences concerning their special problems in fabric selection in the Costume Shop between 10-12 A. M., and 3-5 P. M., every day during the week.

ACTIVE CLUB ORGANIZED

At last the long-desired has been achieved, and Domecon has an active Home Economics Club. Its members consist of interested students of any class who have paid the slight dues of 25 cents. There are social meetings every Wednesday at four o'clock in the Apartment, with bridge teas and tea dances alternate weeks, and a business meeting on the first Wednesday of each month. Arrangements are being made for instruction in bridge and dancing. Elizabeth Lucey is the Club's social chairman who appoints a hostess to be in charge of each meeting. Mary Ellen Ayer is President of the Club; Kate Rogers, vice-president; Helen Cotter, secretary; Elinor Ernst, treasurer; and Helen Burritt, publicity manager.

HEALTH DEPENDS ON PROPER FOOD

Old age is not a matter of years but, to a great extent, a question of what you eat, said Olga Brucher of the New York state college of home economics at Cornell University in her talk on the modern viewpoint of health at Cornell's farm and home week. One can enjoy life, she says just as many years as the body maintains an active mind, and how long the body can do this, she pointed out, is determined by how well the body is cared for.

"To care wisely for our bodies," Miss Brucher said, "we must have an intelligent and scientific attitude about matters of health. We must learn to pay as much attention to the kind of food we give our own bodies as to the feed we give our chickens, and our dairy cattle.

"We must think of food as a builder of strong bodies, not only for our selves but for our children and our children's children as well. What we eat has an effect on our lives, on our teeth, our strength, our resistance to infection,—on almost everything relating to what we are and what we do. Being well-born is not enough." Miss Brucher adds, "it is the feeding during infancy and throughout life also that determines health."

Miss Brucher says that health teaching must emphasize the value of proper food. This teaching, she believes, should tell the kinds and amount of food needed, and how it influences our lives and that of future generations.

Developing health programs through junior 4-H clubs and in schools is most helpful, for prevention of ill-health is much more important.

"The health of the next generation," Miss Brucher said, "depends greatly upon medical examinations in childhood, proper nourishment in childhood, and proper prenatal food for the mother."

DR. MARY CRAWFORD GIVES FARM WEEK LECTURE

Dr. Mary Crawford (Mrs. Edward Schuster) spoke before the general audience in Bailey Hall on Thursday, of Farm and Home Week, February 18 at 2 p. m. Dr. Crawford received her bachelor's degree from Cornell in 1904 and her medical degree in 1907. She was elected to the Board of Trustees for Cornell University in April 1927 as a Cornell alumnae representative.

Since graduation Dr. Crawford has engaged in very active service in the interest of her Alma Mater serving as Vice President of the Alumnae Corporation, as Director of the Federation of Cornell Women's Clubs, as member of special committees, as President of the Cornell Alumnae Medical Association, and as chairman for the women of the War Memorial Committee. She is also a member of the Advisory Council for the New York State College of Home Economics.

For the past twelve years Dr. Crawford has been Medical Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City where she has given very unusual service in health and welfare lines. She has interested herself in health questions among rural and city groups. Her subject for the Farm and Home Week lecture was "The Health of our People in an Economic Crisis."

MISS WELSH SAYS USE NEW FABRICS FOR REDECORATION

Use of new fabrics is the least expensive and often the most effective way of refurbishing the home, according to Miss Marie Scott Welsh, extension instructor in household art at the New York state college of home economics, who spoke to homemakers attending Farm and Home Week on how "New fabrics add charm to old furniture."

The important thing to remember in buying fabrics for redecoration is that a difference of a few pennies a yard in cost may be the difference between successful and unsuccessful redecoration. Fabrics are not a good investment unless they are suitable, durable, and good looking. The saving effected in home decoration is made by expending time and effort instead of money, but unless the materials used are artistic, well chosen, and durable the biggest return from the effort cannot be obtained.

Suitability and beauty are so often necessary compliments of each other that color and texture and pattern are right only when they are appropriately placed. Design, and hue, and texture must be related also to the size and shape and to the wood of the furniture form which is to be covered, and to furniture grouping.

MISS REEVES TELLS OF BOOKS AND STORIES CHILDREN LIKE

Children like stories about things and people that tie up with their own experience, according to Miss Katherine B. Reeves, instructor at the nursery school of the New York state college of home economics, who spoke to a Farm and Home Week audience of homemakers on "Books and stories that children like."

Stories should be chosen to meet the age and experience needs of the individual child. For the young child they are most satisfactory if realistic and concerned with the everyday happenings of modern life. Concepts of time and place are beyond the understanding of small children, and stories of other lands and other times confuse them. Fairy stories do have a place in the pre-school child's life, but they should be carefully chosen for their imaginative appeal, and the grotesque or gruesome should be avoided. Legends, myths, and fables are wasted on the child at this early period, though they are valuable a few years later.

In buying books for children it is well to remember that a few well-chosen books are better for the child than many cheap, trashy, poorly made books which will be quickly discarded. Picture books from the very beginning should be well enough made to stand the wear and tear of much handling if the child is to learn respect for books. They should be simple and artistic in color and design to teach him good taste. Pictures should not present too many thoughts or they will confuse the small child, and they should be correct in proportion and large enough to be easily recognized by the child. Illustrated alphabets and books of numbers are out of place with small children and indeed have no function at any age in the modern educational method.

DON'T FORCE CHILDREN TO EAT

When children refuse to eat it is likely to be overfeeding or oversolicitude on the part of their mothers rather than lack of appetite, said Helen Monsch, head of the department of food and nutrition, in a talk to homemakers at farm and home week.

The attitude often taken by mothers who are anxious to do the best for their children is that if a little of a certain food is good, a lot must be better. Miss Monsch said an excess of cod liver oil in the diet may increase the diet's fat content so much that egg yolk is refused. Similarly too much milk may be the reason for a child's refusal of other foods. One and one-half ounces of milk for each pound of baby weight is a good rule to follow, and no child should be given more than one quart per day, since this makes it impossible for him to take other necessary foods. Milk that is too rich in fat is not desirable for babies.

"Enough is as good as a feast," said Miss Monsch. When twenty-five ounces of milk is sufficient for the needs of a baby, giving him thirty ounces means that he will be losing some other food which may be a source of iron or vitamins which he needs to develop normally. One teaspoon of cod liver oil is not only as good as three, but may actually be better, because the excess fat may put too great a burden on the baby's digestion.

A tired baby cannot digest his food well and has no appetite. Plenty of rest during the day and sleep at night is one way of preventing lack of appetite. Sunshine, exercise, and fresh air are necessary. Overfeeding should be avoided because it lowers resistance to colds and other infections, besides causing digestive disturbances.

NEW FURNITURE FROM OLD

Take one old Morris chair from your attic or barn, replace its sagging springs with new, cut and pad its seat, back and arms, cover all with a slip cover, and presto! you have a comfortable and good looking club lounging chair instead. Maybe it will cost you fifty cents; maybe two dollars. Wing chairs cost more; it takes from two to five dollars to make an old chair into one with wings.

That is one way of making good use of old furnishings, according to Miss Florence Wright, housing extension specialist of the New York state college of home economics who gave a talk at Farm and Home Week on "Reviving Castaways in Furnishings."

Miss Wright demonstrated with slides that shabby, apparently worn out couches, chairs, bureaus, tables—or what have you?—formerly perishing in attics or barns can be made into new usable attractive pieces of furniture. The slides were photographs of actual furniture renovated by New York state women.

New springs rather than disused old ones, such as those discarded from automobiles are best according to Miss Wright, as is regular upholstering material for covering. The use of a tight pad or roll on the back and arms of a chair keeps its upholstering firm and in shape, and is a great asset in rounding corners.

HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS AND ALL-OCCASION HATS

Hats for all occasions and all-occasion hats, as well as the costumes to go with them, were shown by students, instructors, and parents of students of the New York State College of Home Economics, at an exhibit presented under the title of "Hats, right about face." Miss Helen Simmonds, instructor in the department of textiles and clothing at the college, presided over the exhibit, which was a feature of Farm and Home Week.

The function of the modern hat is to cover rather than to conceal, and in doing so to flatter as much as possible. This is achieved by the use of the irregular brim line which casts a becoming shadow across eyes and brow. The tendency is up at the back and down in the front, with a decided lift to show the hair on one side of the head. Trimmings are developing into things of utility as well as beauty, and are used frequently to hold brims in place. Rough, shiny straws are being used a great deal for this spring's early models.

Many new models are suited to many costumes, and some may be worn throughout the day. Changing accessories, especially gloves and shoes is one method of changing an active sports hat to a hat suitable for street and shopping wear and informal afternoon use.

VIGOR AND FIGURE DEPEND ON EATING

How to keep your vigor and your figure, with the emphasis on the "and," was the subject of a talk by Olga Brucher, assistant professor of foods and nutrition, to a farm and home week audience at Cornell, who adds that even after the pronouncement of fashion authorities that curves are stylish again, women have continued to want to be slender and to stay so, she says, because they realize there is a great difference between weight and a figure which is slender yet not thin. The way is simple, according to Miss Brucher, but there are pitfalls.

Here Is The Secret

The formula is this: to become slender, subtract calories, or heat units, from the diet. A low-calorie diet does not mean a starvation diet; and unwise reducing endangers health, especially that of young women and girls. Until the age of thirty-five it is advisable to be a little over, rather than a little under, normal weight, since robbing the body of its fat reduces energy and lowers resistance. From thirty-five on, every woman should beware of gaining.

Reducing the calories must not mean reducing amounts, because this involves reducing the minerals, vitamins, and protein, vital food elements which the body needs. Certain foods must be retained in full quantity in the reducing diet. These are milk, at least a pint a day; one egg daily; two or three servings of fruit, fresh or cooked, without sugar or with very little; one small serving of potato and at least two servings of other vegetables, preferably leafy green ones, and one small serving of lean meat. Butter and other fats should be used sparingly, especially if cod liver oil is taken regularly; include only enough sugar to keep the diet palatable. Bread and cereals, the abundant sources of calories, should be cut down to a minimum. At least six glasses of water a day should form a regular part of the reducing diet.

These rules will exclude rich desserts, pastries, candy and other sweets; foods with heavy syrup such as jams, preserves, and jelly; and rich sauces and gravies. They also bar piecing between meals. A diet regulated by these rules requires no precautions except drinking plenty of water, getting plenty of outdoor exercise, and plenty of sleep.

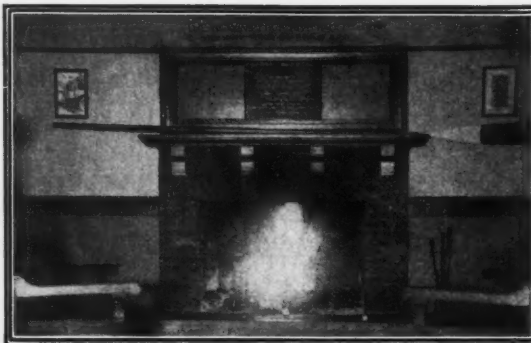
MISS CARNEY LECTURES ON SPOT AND STAIN REMOVAL

The solvent to use in any case depends on the stain and the fabric. The rule is always to start with the mildest solvents and use stronger ones in succession until something strong enough to remove the stain is found. The absorbents,—blotting paper, fullers earth, corn meal, magnesia,—should be used first; then the solvents beginning with water and followed by grease solvent for grease or wax, alcohol for grass stains, turpentine for paints or varnish, and carbon tetrachloride, a safe non-inflammable solvent for grease; and then combinations of chemicals. Any of these chemicals should be tested, before using, on an unexposed part of the fabric, and should be diluted and used in the smallest possible quantity.

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PROFESSOR RALPH S. HOSMER ATTENDS MEETING OF S. A. F.

The 31st annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters was held in New Orleans, December 28-31, in conjunction with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and associated societies. The meeting was well attended by foresters from all sections of the country.

Professor Hosmer journeyed to Washington Christmas night, where he remained until Sunday when he and several others departed in a special car for New Orleans. The meeting started with a banquet Monday evening. The following two days were devoted to presentation of papers and reports. The two major reports were the ones on Forest Cover Types of the Eastern United States, by the committee, and a report by Ripley Bowman on the Timber Conservation Board. The other papers dealt primarily with forestry in the South. On Thursday a field trip was made to Bogalusa conducted by Philip C. Wakeley '23. The party visited typical sections of swamp, longleaf, shortleaf, and loblolly stands, and then toured the Bogalusa mill. New Year's Eve was the end of the convention.

Dr. and Mrs. R. K. Winters entertained the "Chief" Friday, showing him around the city and nearby country. Saturday he visited the Southern Forest Experiment Station. At the station the Cornell men are: Philip C. Wakeley '23, C. E. Olsen '29, F. K. Beyer '29, and J. W. Cruikshank '30. Incidentally, Franz Beyer was married just before Christmas. Sunday the "Chief" departed for home after a thoroughly enjoyable trip.

Professors Hosmer and Recknagel visited Syracuse on January 28 for the annual meeting of the New York State Forestry Association, and then journeyed to Albany for the annual meeting of the New York section of the Society of American Foresters. Professor Recknagel presented a report on recent contributions to technical literature.

Professor Hosmer then went to Boston February 1 and 2, for the annual meeting of the New England Section of the Society of American Foresters and the winter meeting of the Northeast Forest Research Council. All meetings are reported as having been the best in several years.

A card recently arrived at Fernow Hall addressed to the Cornell Foresters, announcing the marriage of George Drucker '24, M.S. '24 and Lillian Dunn—sometime in 1931!

PROF. J. A. COPE TO STUDY IN SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

Professor J. A. Cope, in charge of the extension work of the Forestry Department, left January 20 to study the cooperative marketing of forest produce in the Scandinavian Countries. This method of marketing the produce from small farm woodlots is believed to be the one best suited for conditions in the Empire State and will be established here within a few years. Professor Cope, because of his work in this field, wishes to study the method and its possibilities where it has been developed to the greatest extent.

Professor Cope went directly to Berlin to visit friends for a couple of weeks, and then to Denmark to study for six weeks. He will next go to Finland and southern Sweden to study the method until the first of June. After a tour thru England, Switzerland, France, and Germany to observe Forestry in general in these countries the Professor will return to Cornell September 1.

FOREST SERVICE SUPERVISOR VISITS THE DEPARTMENT

Following its usual custom the United States Forest Service sent a forest supervisor to lecture at the Forestry Department. Mr. W. B. Rice, of the Payette National Forest in Idaho, arrived in Ithaca, February 24, and remained until February 28. Thursday morning Mr. Rice addressed the Seniors on the subject of Management, in the afternoon a seminar was held in the club room on the general topic of the Forest Service. In the evening the Cornell Foresters gathered in their usual haunts for an excellent illustrated lecture on the Payette Forest. Mr. Rice covered grazing, which includes 6,000 cattle and 90,000 sheep, improvements, working cycles, timber types, and, of course, fire. Last year was an unusually bad one for fires. One "cooperative" fire burned over 50,000 acres of excellent timber on the Payette and Idaho National Forests. Some of the men were careless so the governor declared martial law and called out the National Guard!

Friday morning, Mr. Rice gave two technical lectures to the Seniors, covering fire protection and grazing. These lectures were very interesting and appropriate since the Class of '32 is taking up these subjects at the present time. The supervisors are always welcome, and The Cornell Foresters trust more will follow.

CANADIAN FORESTER TAKES POST VACATED BY PROFESSOR SPRING

Ellwood Wilson, forester for the Laurentide Paper Company of Quebec, has been appointed Acting Professor of Silviculture to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Professor S. N. Spring who leaves the Department of Forestry here to take up his new duties as Assistant Dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

Mr. Wilson holds degrees from two universities in this country and has also studied in England and Germany. He has had wide experience in forestry in the United States, in Canada and in Europe. From 1901 to 1931 Mr. Wilson has been manager of the forestry division, in charge of mapping, cruising and reforestation, of the Laurentide company of Grande Mere, Quebec, now affiliated with the Canadian Power and Paper Company.

He was one of the first to use airplanes as aids in fire protection and forest mapping, being the founder of the Laurentide air service and Fairchild Aviation, Ltd., and started the first commercial reforestation and the first co-operative fire protection in Canada. Mr. Wilson was one of the Canadian delegates to the first Imperial Forestry Congress in London in 1920.

Mr. Wilson has been prominently affiliated with many forestry and scientific organizations and societies, both in the United States and Canada and in Europe. These are: president of the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association, president of the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers, president of Fairchild Aviation, Ltd., director of Fairchild Aircraft, Ltd., and Aviation Corporation of Canada, Ltd., senior member of the Society of American Foresters, member of the Finnish Forestry association, life member of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, member Societe Franche Comte, chairman of the St. Maurice valley branch engineering institute of Canada, member of the Quebec society of professional engineers and of the Quebec association of forest engineers. In 1930 Mr. Wilson was president of the Canadian Forestry Association.

In "F 125," "Mose" Allen '32 recently reported that Douglas Fir, Cypress, and Gingko at one time lived at the North Pole. Then the glaciers came and Douglas Fir got pushed to the Pacific Coast, Cypress went South, and Gingko moved to China.

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